

that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Corn Oil & Pure Olive Oil Packed by Import Oil Co. New York."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that an artificially flavored and artificially colored corn oil, containing little or no olive oil, had been substituted wholly or in part for corn oil and pure olive oil, which it purported to be; in that inferiority had been concealed by the addition of artificial flavor and artificial color; and in that artificial flavor and artificial color had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Corn Oil & Pure Olive Oil" was false and misleading as applied to an artificially flavored and artificially colored corn oil containing little or no olive oil; in that it was an imitation of another food and its label failed to bear, in type of uniform size and prominence, the word "imitation," and immediately thereafter, the name of the food imitated; and in that it contained artificial flavoring and artificial coloring and failed to bear labeling stating that fact.

On May 18, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to charitable institutions, with the proviso for delivery of a portion of this oil to the Food and Drug Administration.

3618. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 5 Cans and 9 Cans of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation. Product delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 5294. Sample Nos. 51255-E, 51256-E.)

This product consisted essentially of cottonseed oil containing little, if any, olive oil.

On August 5, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont filed libels against 14 cans of olive oil at Brattleboro, Vt., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 8, 1941, by Mrs. Annie Simon from Providence, R. I.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Contents One Gallon Italia [or "Pulcella"] Brand * * * Olive Oil."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that an article consisting essentially of cottonseed oil containing little, if any, olive oil, had been substituted wholly or in part for olive oil, which it purported to be.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labels were false and misleading as applied to an article consisting essentially of cottonseed oil containing little, if any, olive oil: (5 cans) "Italia Supreme Olive Oil Imported Lucca-Italia, * * * The purity of this olive oil is guaranteed under chemical analysis and we recommend it for table and medicinal uses [similar statements in Italian and the design of a crown, shield, gold medals, Italian flag, and olive branches] * * * Imported from Italy"; (9 cans) "Guaranteed Pure Olive Oil Extra Fine Imported Lucca Italy * * * Prodotti Italiani We guarantee our olive oil to be absolutely pure under any chemical analysis—insuperable for table use and excellent for medicinal purposes—Imported From Italy [similar statements in Italian and the design of olive branches]." It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was offered for sale under the name of another food; and in that it was in package form and did not bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor.

On June 29, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution.

3619. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 35 Cans of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 5293. Sample No. 51254-E.)

This product consisted essentially of cottonseed oil containing little, if any, olive oil.

On August 5, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont filed a libel against 35 cans of olive oil at Brattleboro, Vt., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 1, 1941, by Geo. M. Ziter from Providence, R. I.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Contents One Gallon Pulcella Brand Guaranteed Pure Olive Oil."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that an article consisting essentially of cottonseed oil containing little, if any, olive oil, had been substituted wholly or in part for olive oil, which it purported to be.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the following statements and designs in the labeling were false and misleading, "Guaranteed Pure